Jamesy 27 the National Guard of Hawaii was ormised. On January 30 John II. Soper, commandanted on John II. Soper, composed of John II. Soper, composed of Portuguese public. James R. Castle has been appointed secretary of the Large of Soper, composed of Portuguese public. James R. Castle has been appointed secretary of the Large of Soper, composed of Portuguese public. Large of Soper, composed of Portuguese public. Soper, composed of Portugue

#### MR. STEVENS'S DISPATCH.

AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE PRO-TECTORATE.

CORETARY POSTER SAYS THE MINISTER ACTED

WITHOUT INSTRUCTIONS. Washington, Feb. 9 .- Secretary of State Foster wived the following dispatch from Minister evens late to-night:

Honolulu, Feb. 1, via San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 9, 1892.

Secretary of State: "Provisional Government of Hawaii gaining power and respect. Everything is quiet. Annexion sentiment is increasing. Dead monarchy and opposition to annexation is supported chiefly by lottery and opium ring. To-day at 9 a. m., in dance with the request of Provisional Governent of Hawaii, I have placed Government of Hawaii under the United States protection during negotiations, not interfering with the execution of public affairs. Dispatches by mail with full STEVENS."

Speaking of the dispatch and the developments of the day in the Hawalian situation, Secretary Foster said the action of Minister Stevens in declaring the Hawaiian Islands under the protectorate of the United States, was taken without instructions from the Department of State. In fact, the movement for the change of government was unexpected, and had not been anticipated by instrucons from Washington.

Mr. Stevens had been compelled, therefore, to act independently and upon his best judgment as the emergencies had arisen. The only instruction given by the department was the telegram of January 28, already published, approving Mr. Stevens's recognition of the Provisional Govern-ment, an act on his part which had been followed by all the other foreign representatives in Honolulu. He had been further instructed to protect American citizens and property. Secretary Foster said that American citizens were the owners ter said that American citizens were the owners of at least three-fourths of the entire real and personal property of the islands, and they were more interested than all other residents in the preservation of peace and good government.

There was no conterence to-day between the Secretary of State and the Hawaiian Commissioners, as Thursday is "diplomatic" day at the department, and the Secretary was fully occupied with the calls of foreign ministers. It is understood to-night the Hawaiian Commissioners are to see Secretary Foster to-morrow at 10 a. m.

## AWAITING AMERICA'S DECISION.

EVERYTHING QUIET AS THE STEAMER LEFT HONOLULU-DEATH OF MISS STEVENS.

Henolulu, Feb. 1 .- Since the new Provisional Government came into power, everything has been quiet here, the Hawaiians all willingly acquiescing in the desire to await the decision of the United States Government. The indications to-day, however, are that there is dissension existing among the members of the Executive Council of the new Government, and of the Executive Council of the new Government, and it is believed that a request has been made to the American Minister to take full control pending the decision of the United States. Martial law still exists, and although there are no hardships reported, the people, both native and foreign, chafe under the restraint. No arrests whatever have been made and only for the continued presence of severe made and only for the continued presence of armed men in the streets the usual quiet prevails. The Boston's marines atlors are paraded through the streets several times daily, but no open adverse comment is made

This morning the news was brought of the death by drowning at Hawaii of Miss Stevens, the eldest flags on all the consulates are now flying at half

The latest flying rumors obtained about town at \$:30 o'clock were to the effect that the American flag was to be placed over the Government house at departure of the Boston's men from their 9. The departure of the Boston's men from their armory at 8:45 lent color to the report, and at 9 the fact was accomplished, the Stars and Stripes being placed over the Government building.

Everything, as the steamer leaves, is quiet, and there are no indications at any attempt at resistance to the new protectorate. Messrs, Neuman and Prince David go forward ostensibly to Washington on this steamer to present the Hawaiian side of the question.

### THE NATIVES WELL SATISFIED.

CAPTAIN W. G. GOODWIN SAYS THE QUEEN IS VERY ANGRY BUT POWERLESS.

San Francisco, Feb. 9.-Captain W. G. Goodwin, of

the schooner Robert Lewis, which arrived from Hono-kalu late last night, in an interview says:

"I left Honolulu on January 31, two days after the sailing of the Claudine. At the time of our de-parture and during our stay there things were quiet. The Provisional Government is in full control of affairs and the marines from the steamer Boston are still on duty. The new Administration seems to be popular with even the natives, who seem to care very little what sort of a Government they have. Liliuokalani submitted to the change without much protest, and a few days before I left she removed from palace to her seasife cottage at Walkiki. As as I could gather from the talk on the islands, neither the Queen nor any of her official household ave communicated with the United States or England for the purpose of securing aid or sympathy.

"The Provisional Government, after assuming con-trol, issued a notice to all office-holders informing them that they would not be disturbed in their office, and at the time I left but few changes had been made. The natives of the islands are not inclined to mischief-making, and are taking the changed condition of affairs very quietly. The Queen, from what I could learn, is still very angry at her overthrow, but I believe it is impossible for her to gather a force ciently large to recover by warfare the Kingdom The Provisional Government seem rmly established, and the new officials are working armly established, and the new officials are working together in harmony. Perfect unanimity of sentiment exists, and the people are strictly observing every law. Complete organization has been affected, let only in the carrying on of the business of the Government, but in the military department. The latter has been largely recruited by volunteers, and is now in a condition to carry on a vigorous campaign if such should be necessary. When I left no trouble was anticipated from any quarter."

#### MR. MILLS CALLS IT PIRACY.

Washington, Feb. 9.-The Senate went into executive entally, and were the occasion for a spirited little mene between Mr. Higgins and Mr. Mills. Mr. Mills took vigorous grounds against the conduct of the Minister, and asked by what authority this piracy, as he termed it, had been committed, and by what authority the American flag had been run up over the islands. This caused Mr. Higgins to retort with an inquiry as to what authority could be shown for the holsting of several flags on divers occasions in the past in the State of Texas.

### KING KAMEHAMEHAN PROTEST IN 1843.

don removed the injunction of secrecy from a ort of Secretary Marcy transmitted to the Senate pondence between the Governments of the United and Great Britain in regard to the Sandwich s, and a copy of the protest from the King of ands to the United States Government in regard ir seizure by Lord George Paniet. There are in separate papers included in the corresponwhich began July 1, 1842, with a letter to Mr. or from Mr. Everett. The protest of King ameha III to President Tyler is dated March 43.

RESOLUTION ASKING INFORMATION.

Ingion, Feb. 9.—Mr. Rayner, of Marviand, a of the Foreign Affairs Committee, introduced the Interded States and the Foreign Affairs Committee, introduced the Interded States and the Foreign Affairs Committee, introduced the Interdict Interded Interded Interded States and Interded I Murch 3, 1854, by President Pierce, including the nds, and a copy of the protest from the King of Islands to the United States Government in regard to their seizure by Lord George Panlet. There are fourteen separate papers included in the corresponebster from Mr. Everett. The protest of King mehameha III to President Tyler is dated March

A RESOLUTION ASKING INFORMATION. Washington, Feb. 9.-Mr. Rayner, of Marvland, a

in the House to-day a resolution requesting the Secretary of State, so far as public interests will allow, to inform the House upon what authority, if any, from the State Department, the American Minister has recognized the Provisional Government of Hawaii, and whether the Department has in any manner authorized the Minister to participate in behalf of the United States in the proceedings that culminated in the es tablishment of the Provisional Government. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs for consideration.

# THE NEGOTIATIONS CHECKED.

CEED WITH CAUTION

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S DESIRE TO PRO-

THE HAWAHAN QUESTION MUST NOW GO OVER INTO THE NEXT ADMINISTRATION. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Feb. 9 .- The news received here to-day that the United States Minister in Hawaii. Mr. Stevens, had, at the request of the recently established. Provisional Government, extended a temporary protectorate over the islands gave an unexpected turn to the diplomatic situation here. if, indeed, it did not bring to a positive stop the negotiations already begun between Secretary Foster and the Hawaiian commissioners for the annexation of Kalakana's former kingdom. The Hawaiian commissioners were to have had another audience at the State Department to-day, but

on hearing the news from San Francisco Mr.

Foster sent word to President Thurston that under the circumstances the interview had better

be deferred. The Administration does not see in the action of Minister Stevens any cause for more than a temperary suspension of negotiations with the representatives of the Hawaiian Provisional Government now here. It is thought the part of prudence, however, to wait until the reasons for Mr. Stevens's unexpected proclamation of a temporary protectorate are fully understood before taking any further step toward a permanent protectorate or toward annexation. The State Department does not in any sense regret or disapprove Midister Stevens's course as tending to monks to this country.

There are four or five congregations of the United embarrass the mission of the Hawaiian commissioners now at the Capital. The extension of American protection to the islands by Mr. Stevens will have the effect, beyond all question, of prolonging the negotiations into Mr. Cleveland's term, for it is clear that no convention with the Provisional Government can be concluded between now and March 4.

It is President Harrison's wish, therefore, to proceed with great deliberation and caution, taking no steps which the next Administration cannot heartily and patriotically approve and follow out. The necessity of taking up and completing the Hawaiian negotiations without delay will give Mr. Cleveland an excellent excuse for calling together the Lilld Congress soon after his term begins-an excuse the more useful and timely to him because of recent votes in both the House and Senate on the silver question.

In the general opinion of the capital, and apart from its effect on the pending negotiations, Minister Stevens's action is warmly commended and approved. It is the sentiment of the great majority of public men in both branches of Congress that the extension of American protection to the islands was an act of patriotism and good judgment, which a full knowledge of the conditions under which it was done will entirely justify.

The Hawaiian Commissioners are disposed to discuss freely the probable reasons for the extension of this country's protection over the islands. Mr. Thurston, the chairman of the com-

result of the request from the Provisional Government. It was certainly in accordance with its wishes. I am satisfied that the action was taken for the purpose of preventing any possible disturbances on the island or to suppress disorders turbances on the island or to suppress disorders which already existed. It will be observed that the Hawaiian flag was floating over all public buildings when the Australia sailed. I expect fuller information in the matter later in the day."

Mr. Carter, who was present, added: "It is Minister Stevens's action and the results of it until the receipt of more authoritative information. It is quite possible that an agitation started by the 'opium ring,' the effects of which were fraught with danger and disturbances, was one cause for Mr. Stevens's vigorous movement." Mr. Marsden, another of the commissioners,

said:

"The effect of Minister Stevens's action upon the people in Honolulu will be to make the timid more secure, and the Annexationists more ardent. It will restore order and instil confidence. I can see no other effect. The Provisional Government had the moral support of the United States."

"I know Mr. Stevens well," said Mr. Wilder, another commissioner. "He is a calm, cautious man, and a trained diplomat. He is thoroughly tamiliar with the conditions existing in Hawaii, just as he is with his own authority. Knowing him and his surgoundings as I do, I feel satisfied that there must have been full justification for his action."

### THE COMMISSIONERS REPLY.

THEY ANSWER MR. COLBORN'S CHARGES THAT THE QUEEN SURRENDERED TO THE

UNITED STATES FORCES. Washington, Feb. 9.-Lorrin A. Thurston this even

ng, with the consent and approval of his associate commissioners, made a statement covering the statements made in the letter from J. F. Colborn, ex-Minister of the Interior of the Hawalian Cabinet, published in the papers to day. They say that this state ment has already been denied by the commissioners, but as it is reiterated this morning a more specific denial, setting forth the circumstances, should be made. The undisputed facts show that no action was taken by anybody notil January 14, after the Queen had attempted, with force, to abrogate the existing constitution and proclaim a new one. The uprising of citizens took place at the express request of the Cabinet of which Mr. Colborn was a member, in response to a call from the Cabinet to the citizens to support

them with arms against the demands of the Queen.
When the trouble began on the 14th, the United
states Minister and the Boston were both absent from
Honolulu. If the American Minister and the commander of the Boston had been in a conspiracy they would have remained at the capital. If they had been scheming for any such object, they would have embraced the first opportunity for landing United States forces. No troops in fact were landed until o'clock in the afternoon of Monday. The circumstances emphatically justified Mr. Stevens in landing stances emphatically justified Mr. Stevens in landing the troops for the preservation of American citizens and their property. The Queen attempted to abrogate the consistuation, disfranchise about one-third of the electors of the country, and abolish the elected upper house of the Legislature. Mr. Colborn himself states that she had a force of 700 armed men to support ter. The regular force of the Government is eighty policemen and eighty members of the Household Guard. They had an extra force of 540 armed men. The Queen laving threatened the lives of her Ministers, including Mr. Colborn, the Cabinet appealed to the citizens. ing Mr. Colbern, the Cabinet appealed to the citizens. ing Mr. Colbern, the Cabinet appealed to the citizens. The city was, therefore, in a state of revolution. The Queen gave no intimation of changing her purpose. The Citizens' Committee, in a more or less public manner, continued its preparations for the establishment of a Provisional Government.

It was not until noon on Monday that the Queen, seeing that the fire which she had started had gone become has control.

beyond her control, came out with a feeble proclama tion announcing that her action had been "under stress of her native subjects" and that she would stress of her native subjects, and that she would not do it again. At 2 o'clock that Monday afternoon, 1,500 men announced their intention not only to re-

kind by the United States troops either for or against the Queen or the provisional Government. There was no public acknowledgment of the Pro-visional Government by the American Minister until after the abdication of the Queen and surrender of the barracks and police station, together with all the forces and munitions of war located therein.

AGAINST GREEK MARRIED PRIESTS.

THE ARCHBISHOPS WANT THE BASILIAN MONKS TO TAKE CHARGE OF UNITED GREEKS.

Washington, Feb. 9 (Special).-The representative of to ascertain what was thought there regarding the cellor of the institution, for Cardinal Gibbons is at the head of the board of the university. Hishop Keane, was absent in New-York, and Dr. O'Gorman had just returned to the university. He had been absent in New-England since last week, whither he went to bury a relative. He was asked what he thought of the late developments and of the news in The Tribune concerning this matter. He replied that he did not know anything about the subject having been away in an obscure part of Massachu tts, where they care less about ecclesiastical ma ters than they do in the wild West.

His attention was called to a recent publication to the effect that a Greek priest, with a wife and eight children, was about to establish his home in Yonkers. Dr. O'Gorman said that would hardly be possible, or at least not for any length of time, if the communicants of this Greek parish expected to remain in the communion of the Catholic Church. This subject was the matter of consideration at the Archbishops' conference held in New-York last November, and the oddity of Greek married priests establishing themselves in the United States was then fully discussed Bishop Spalding, who was present on that occasion was allowed to introduce a Greek priest, who, notwithstanding a late ruling of the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda, asked that married priests of his rite be allowed to care for the souls of many thousand United Greeks who have migrated to the United States. The conference discussed his appear at length, and after mature deliberation it was agreed that the rule laid down by the Propaganda should be insisted on, and that every effort should be made to induce the Basilian monks to take the spiritua charge of the United Greeks in this country. Arch-Mshop Corrigan was requested by the conference to write to the Holy See and urge the sending of celibate

Greeks in the United States, and although the mar-ried priests are regularly ordained and recognized as their legitimate spiritual advisers, it was deemed best, in view of the requirements of the Roman Sec. that the Greek monks should be asked to take charge of all the United Greeks in this country. What had been the result of the correspondence of the Arch-bishop of New-York with the Propaganda was not yet known. Probably sufficient time had not elapsed to hear from all the parties. The probability was that Father Szatala, who was at Yonkers, would not incur the expense of bringing his family to this country if he thought his time of service would be limited, until he could be replaced by a Basilian monk.

In this connection it is understood the Greek method of administering communion in both kinds has suggested to the opponents of the use of one communion cup or more, in the celebration of the Lord's suppor in Protestant churches, a way of maintaining the custom of partaking of both elements without the custom of partaking of both elements without exposing the participants to the objections now so strongly arged by the indiscriminate use of the cup. The Greeks use the bread dipped in wine and in this way both species are actually consumed without exposing the faithful to contracting disease from the mouths of those who touch the cup with their lips. They also use a spoon when the consertated bread is soaked in the communion cup, and each communicant could provide his own spoon, instead of a separate cup, as has recently been suggested, to avoid the dangers alleged from the common use of a single cup among so many in a large body of communicants.

DISSATISFIED CATHOLICS IN PLAINFIELD, N. J. Plainfield, N. J., may soon be the seat of as much trouble as Fartbault was. Plainfield maintains besides the public schools a Catholic purochial school conducted by Father Smyth. This school was estabmission, said late this afternoon, in talking with a representative of The Tribune about the news from San Francisco:

"The carbillation of the Bishop, and has been maintained ever since, with much trouble to the priest and great expense to the by direction of the "The establishment of a protectorate does not partitioners, who have this to bear in addition greatly change the situation, in my opinion. It is probable that the action of the Minister was a

When the Pope, through Monsigner Satolit, issued the decree abolishing excommunication, many chil-dren were withdrawn from the paro hial school, and It is now proposed to distribute the Catholic children among the public schools, and relieve the over-rowding exercises were conducted in difficult to speak intelligently on the subject of of the public schools which would result by the

DISHOP WIGGER APPOINTS ASSISTANTS.

Bishop Wigger, of the dioceso of Newark, has appointed newly ordained priests, as follows: The Rev. James J. Flannagan, assistant at St. Mary's, East Orange; the Rev. George D. O'Neill, assistant at Our Lady of the Valley Church, Orange Valley; the Our Lady of the Valley Charles, assistant at St. Rev. William Aloysius Brothers, assistant at St. Eridget's, Jersey City; the Rev. Francis J. Murphy. assistant at St. Mary's, Plainfield; the Rev. George Leo Fitzpatrick, assistant at Our Lady of Grace Church, Hoboken; the Rev. John Francis McCarthy, assistant at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Newark; the Rev. Joseph F. Q. McCormack, assistant at St. John's, Paterson. Leo Fitzputrick, assistant at Our Lady of Grace

DR. O'CONNELL TO BE COADJUTOR AT ST. LOUIS. St. Louis, Feb. 9.-The coadjutorship for this archdiocese has been settled. The report that Monsigor O'Connell, rector of the American College at Rome has been selected has been confirmed, confirmation came through Bishop Chatard, of Vinconfirmation came through Bissop Charard, of Vin-cennes, Ind., who has a host of relatives in St. Louis, and who told a member of his household that he would not remove to St. Louis, as Dr. o'Connell had been selected as coadjutor. This person seat the infor-mation to St. Louis, and here it leaked out. Eccleshastles here, although forbidden to say anything until the official promulgation, give inquirers to understand that O'Connell is the man.

### RETURNING FROM A WEST INDIAN TRIP.

The steamer Britannia arrived here vesterday, after trip to the West Indies with a party of pleaa trip to the West Indies with a party of pleasure-seekers. She salled from New-York on January 14 for Havana, and after her messengers had inspected that city, visited Kingston, Martinique, Guadaloupe, St. Kitts and Bermuda, salling thence for New-York. On her way she called at Norfolk. Many of her pasengers remained in Bermuda, and will return on the next trip. About sixteen landed at Norfolk and came on by rail. Captain Hammond reported fair weather

during the parsage.

The steamer, which is a handsome one and es pecially fitted for the purpose, will sail again to-morro over the same route and carry about 100 passengers.

DINNER OF THE LEHIGH UNIVERSITY CLUB.

The Lehigh University Club, City of New-York, held The Lehigh University Clab, City of New York, held its annual dinner last evening at Nos. 30 and 41 West Thirty-first-st. The fact that the dinner was not a large one, and was more or less informal in character, created a feeling of whole-some good fellowship at the start, which insured the success of the affair. William D. Farwell, of "The Newark Daily Advertiser," was the chairman, and introduced as the speakers Dr. Mansfield Merriman, professor of civil engineering, who responded to "The Perulty", Charles Bull to "The who responded to "The Faculty"; Charles Bull to "The who responded to "The Faculty"; Charles Bull to "The Alumni"; W. R. Butler, to "Good old College Days"; Dr. H. W. Frauenthal to "Athletics," and J. H. Wells to "John Fritz," who is one of the prominent gradu-ates of the university and a well-known civil engineer. The speakers found an appreciative audience and generous appliause awaiting them, and the graduates re tired well pleased with the evening's entertainment. Among those present were Dr. Enker, C. Hartshorne, Robert P. Linderman, president of the Bethlehem Iron Company: Rollin H. Wilbur, general superintendent Eastern Division Philadelphia and Reading Railroad ompany; E. M. Mclivaine, assistant to the president of the Bethlehem Iron Company; Dr. H. B. Reed, Dr. of the Bethleren from Company, Dr. John A. H. R. Price, Charles E. Ronaldson, Dr. John A. Schmidt, Henry S. Drinker, A. E. Forstall, Dr. W. H. Schmidt, Henry S. Drinker, A. E. Forstall, Dr. W. Thruck, Cooke, John Ruddle, A. S. Rogers, Charles W. Throck-morton, J. W. Kellogg, J. Elmer Jones, Rolert E. Cooke, H. S. McKee, D. G. Miller and A. M. Smyth.

OFFICERS OF THE PRISON ASSOCIATION.

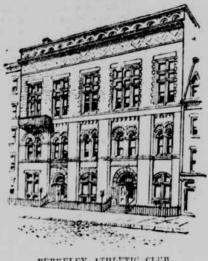
The annual meeting of the Prison Association of New. The annual meeting of the Prison Association of New-York was held at the association rooms in Fifteentiest, last evening. The Executive Committee pro-ented the following nominations for officers: President, Charlton T. Lewis; vice-presidents, Bishop Huntination, W. P. Letchworth and the Rev. Dr. Wendell Prime; corresponding secretary, William M. F. Round; recording secretary, Engene Smith; treasurer, Cornelius B. Gold, and an ex-

ccutive committee of nineteen members, as follows: Chariton T. Lewis, chairman; James McKeen, John D. Crimmi s. Henry W. De Forrest, James R. Steers, Lispen-ard Stewart, Edward B. Merrill, C. D. Wood, John William Huchtinson, Fedix Adler, John R. Thomas, F. P. Bellamy, Samuel M. Jackson, Henry K. McHwg, George S. Fraser, Dean Sage, Richard A. McCurdy, J. Fenimore Cooper, Churchill H. Cutting, J. Murray Mitchell, Benjamin Ogden Chisolm, Frederick G. Lee.

YOUNG WOMEN SHOW THEIR MUSCLE. EXERCISES AT THE LADIES' BERRELEY ATH-

LETIC CLUB. An air of mystery bung over the Ladies' Berkeley

Athlette Club house in West Forty-fourth-st, yesterday afternoon. It was said that the fanitor had received a day off, and a small hall boy was the only member of the male sex allowed in the building, and his



PERKELEY ATHLETIC CLUB. domain extended only a few feet from the door. Male

visitors were not admitted to the building. These precautions had been taken because day afternoon the fourth annual gymnastic exhibition of the club was to be given in the gymnasium. Carriage



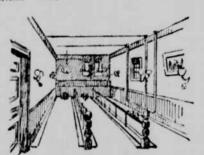
RESERVICEN ROOM

front of the club. Every invitation was scrutinized carefully, and only the intimate friends of the members were admitted. Schoolgirls with their chaperons were

The exhibition was given in the gymnusium on the top floor, beginning at 3 p. m. The performers



wore dark blue blouses, braided with gold, knee skirts, black woollen stockings, and generally canves shoes. Their figures were erect, their carriage superb and their muscular development showed the good effects of careful physical training. The callsthenic good order



and the marching and forming of circles and military manoeuvres were loadly applanted. The classes were especially expert in a sort of The classes were especially expert in a sort of scarf drill. Indian club and dumbbell exercises were given, and one young woman gave an exhibition on the flying rings which would have made Robert Stoll, the champion, envious if he had seen it. Sho swung from thig to ring at a dizzy height. Fair but strong arms grasped the horizontal bars, and the revolutions would have recalled to a male mind of athletic bent an old trick of his youth of "skinning the cat." the cat."
The entertainment was a credit to the club, and showed that there was a good deal of muscle in the Ludles' Berkeley Athletic Club.

FIRST PRODUCTION OF "FALSTAFF."

A BRILLIANT PERFORMANCE OF VERDI'S NEW

Milan, Feb. 9.-La Scala Theatre was to night filled with a brilliant audience, who assembled to hear the new opera, "Falstaff," composed by Verdi. Among those present was Princess Letitia Bonaparte, widow of the Duke of Aosta. The work received a most hearty reception. The quarrel scene in the second act received an encore, and the aged composer was called three times before the curtain, and each time an ovation was given to him. In the second net Maurel was obliged to repeat Falstaff's air, and when Maurel was obliged to repeat Faisian's air, and when he had finished he was greeted with deafening ap-plause. The most intense enthusiasm prevailed. At the close of the act Verdi was called before the cur-tain five times. The last time he appeared with Signor Botto, the libretist, and Signor Mascheroni, the leader of the orchestra. At the close of the opera Verdi received seven more recalls, and was greeted with cheers, handclapping and the waving of handkerchiefs. Eminent critics say that the opera, both kerchiefs. Eminent critics say that the opera, both in poetry and music, surpassed the highest expecta-tions, and that it is a masterpiece of the first order. King Humbert sent a telegram to Verdi excusing the absence of himself and Queen Margnerite. The King said he desired to anticipate the applause that

would greet the fresh proof of Verdi's inexhaustible would greet the fresh proof of very s inexamistable gentus, and to express the great admiration he felt for the composer. The telegram concludes:

"May you be preserved for many years, to honor set to entry our affections and the recognition of Haly, which in her saddest days found patriotic comfort in your triumphs."

After Mme. Eleonora Duse finishes her present American tour she will go to Paris and rest for two weeks and will then play in London for six weeks, that being fier first appearance in England. She will be still under the management of the Rosenfeld Brothers. She is to return to this country next season.

Mr. Hammerstein has arranged to give a popular con-cert at his Columbus Theatre on Sunday evening with Lew Dockstader's minstrels, every member of the company

for the lecture to be given there on Sanday evening by Colonel Rollert G. Ingersoll on "Abraham Lincoln." Forty-five members of Company It, 7th Regiment, at-Forty-five members of Company B. 7th Regiment, attended William H. Crane's performance of "On Probation" at the Star Theatre Wedne-day hight. In the patry were Captain Rand. Lieutemants Steele and Appleton, Sergeants Nichols. Burnett and Bahcock, Corporals Cadwell, Wisswall, Fisher and Perkins, and Privates Bock, "admus, Cary, Chatry, W. Currie, W. J. Currie, Davies, Fort, Jackson, King, McGovern, Mack, Miller, Hall, Moss, Reinisch, Stevens, Strong, Tutner, Van Syckel and Wilson. At the end of the performance the party had a supper to which Mr. Crane was invited. SECRETARY NOBLE IN THE CITY.

HE SAYS THAT THE APPOINTMENT OF MR VILLARD TO THE CABINET WOULD BE A MISTAKE.

John W. Noble, Secretary of the Interior, was in New-York for a short time yesterday. He arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in the afternoon, but before m. mght was on his way to Washington. In speaking of his probable successor he said:

"I had hoped that William R. Morrison, of Illi-nois, was to be the next Secretary of the Interior, out I have been told that the appointment of Mr but I have been told that the appointment of Mr.
Morrison will not be made. The appointment of the
Illinois man would be a wise one, for Mr. Morrison
is somewhat familiar with the duties and requirements of the Interior Department. I have heard
that Mr. Hoke Smith, of Georgia, is the man who is
likely to star in when I star out. I don't have likely to step in when I step out. I don't know who Mr. Hoke Smith is; never heard of him until recently, and of course do not know whether he is capable of conducting such an important department the Interior Department or not."
"Henry Villard, of New-York, has been mentioned

as your probable successor. Would such an ap-pointment be a good one? Mr. Noble was asked.

"If Mr. Villard is appointed as my successor," was the reply, "before he has been in the office ninety days the Interior Department will be the object of more Administrations have received. Mr. Villard's connection with land grants and ratiroads atterly unfits him for the position of Secretary of the Interfor. It is well known that Mr. Villard is connected with the Northern Pacific Railrond, and it is well known that the Northern Pacific is after the grantle mine and the thousands of ners adjacent to the mine in Montana. There are thousands of acres of valuable mineral land there, and the Northern Pacific has been working hard o get hold of it. The Surveyor-General of the State of Montana has reported to the Interior Department that the mineral wealth of these lands in enormous, and, accordingly, I have refused to issue a patent to the land to a milroad company. I refused because one of the statutes of the Government prohibits ratironal from taking mineral lands. With Mr. Villard at the head of the Interior Department, he would be ac-

Cleveland would do such a foolish thing as to ask Judge Gresham to accept a position in the Cabinet. It would create something of a newspaper scandal if he did, and both Cleveland and Gresham would be accused of having entered into a conspiracy before the close of the campaign for the purpose of bringing about Democratic victory. No. I believe Mr. Cleveland feels about Gresham as Senator Hill does, who said of Wayne MacVengh, 'We want none such.' \* Secretary Noble says that everything in the Interior

Department is in apple pie order. The Harrison Department is in apple ple order. The Harrison Administration, he says, will go out of power leaving the country on the very apex of impreedented pros-perity. "And the real question at once arises," said the Secretary, "of Low little below that the Democrats can let it go. The Democratic party's record crats can let it go. The Democratic party's record does not justify a hope of its long continuance in power. It remains to be seen whether or not the Democratic Administration, Mr. Cleveland's Administration, will leave the country in the groriously presperous condition which we now unjoy. In that view of the situation I see grand prospects for Republican success in 1896, and it is the daty of the party to put its best men forward.

Secretary Noble says that the satisfactory condition of things in the Interior Department is largely due to the efforts of the Assistant Secretary. He also said that much praise was due to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. Morgan, for his active and valuable services.

After his retirement from office on March 4, the Secretary says he will return to St. Louis and resume his law practice.

THE PADELFORD-WOOLSEY MARRIAGE. THE BRIDEGROOM NOT FORMERLY THE HUSBAND

OF MISS ORDWAY, BUT OF MISS M'PHEATERS. Edward M. Padelford, who on Wednesday married

Mrs. Fannie S. Woolsey, the former wife of Edward J. Woolsey, was not, as has been announced, once the husband of the daughter of General Ordway, known on the stage as Miss Pettina Girard. His wife was Miss Florence McPhenters, of Baltimore. They were separated in this city in 1890 on the complaint of Mrs. Padelford. It was Arthur J. Padelford, the brother of Edward, who married Miss Mrs. Elisha Dyer never was his wife, as was reported. She was the daughter of Sidney Turner, of Baltimore, and her first husband was Donnell Swan. She was married to Mr. Dyer at

Newport, R. I., in November, 1891. all right to dower in his estate in consideration of \$20,000 down and a promise of \$25,000 more in ease Mr. Woolsey should sell cercain parcels of real been reasonable about the money he would have defended the suit, and made some stariling reve-lations. Both of his sons were living with him, he said, and he was paying the expenses of their education.

### A STORM OF SNOW AND RAIN.

THE PROSPECT FOR TO-DAY IS A GLOOMY ONE-A HIGHER TEMPERATURE.

The bright sides and bracing air of Wednesday con fined yesterday merning, and in the early morning hours the streets were filled with thousands of pe-destrians, who exhibited the keenest appreciation of the improved atmospheric conditions. At 6 o'clock the mercury in the thermometer stood at 22 degrees, and although the sun's warm rays encouraged it to creep up the tube six degrees, by noon there was no uneasiness that it would go far above the freezing point and release the frezen filth which coated many

of the streets of the city. About 1 o'clock, however, the atmosphere became About I o'clock, however, the almospher became charged with haze, which spread over the rivers and harbor, and from the Battery d'alled the sharp out-lines of the hills on Staten Island and almost shut the Narrows from view. Although the mercury registered 33 degrees at 3:30 o'clock, there was a damp, chilly feeling in the air, which the sun peering through a film of white tried in vain to dispel, and although the temperature was steadily raised, its effects were not

9 o'clock the snow began to fall and soon coated the streets to a depth of about an inch. As if this were not enough a rainstorm was turned loose, and at 10 o'clock the streets presented the same miserable appearance that has disheartened even the warmest supporters of Commissioner Brennan during

the last week.

Little hope was held out by the officials of the Weather Bureau, who said that the storm was a general one and that it would probably last for general one and that it would probably last for twenty-four hours. No decided change in the tem-perature was expected by them. At midnight the mercury stood at 37 degrees, 5 degrees above the treezing point, and the average temperature for the day was 29.5-8 degrees.

MORE STORMS IN THE NORTHWEST.

Helena, Mont., Feb. 9.-Cold and snow still con tinue in Montana, with a temperature ranging from zero to 20 below, with snow every day. There is a complete blockade of the Grent Northern road in western Montana. There have been no through trains for over a week. Reports from the cattle growing sections are conflicting, but indicate on the whole that stock less suffered severely. The worst reports come from the Judith country, northern Choteau, along the line of the Great Northern and Davison County. The losses will be most severe among old cows, late calves and southern stock shipped in late in the season. Con Kohers, the Montana cattle king, says the losses will average at least 25 per cent. St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 9.—Another fierce

st. Paul, Minn., Feb. 9.—Another herce showstorm is raging throughout the State and will add to the almost crippling difficulties with which the railroads are now struggling. Every line in the State is working on a thoroughly demoralized time schedule and regular trains have been abandoned. The Northern Pacific has abandoned its mail trains to the West and other roads are in a similar condition.

FOR A CONCERT IN AID OF CHILDREN.

One of the most brilliant entertainments in Lent for Children, to be given in the Hotel Waldorf, Fifth-ave, and Thirty-third-st. This concert will be given ave. and Thirty-third st. This concert will be given under the patronage of 100 women prominent in society, who are interested in the hospital. The concert will be held in the large room on the Fifth-ave, side of the house, which will afterward be used as the restaurant of the hotel. After the concert a most elaborate supper will be served, and the hotel will be open to the inspection of those present. The arrangements of the concert will be looked after by

Mrs. Millam A. Duer, Mrs. George L. Rives, Mrs. Bu Duncan, Mrs. R. F. Webster, Mrs. Bu Duncan, Mrs. R. F. McKim, Mrs. Cass Canfield, J. A. Newbold Morris, Mrs. F. K. Sturgis, Mrs. Lawre Kip, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. John Mintu Mrs. J. M. Waterbury, Mrs. Alexander S. Webb Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson.

HOMEOPATHISTS READ PAPERS.

DISCUSSIONS AT THE MONTHLY MEETING OF THEIR SOCIETY.

A number of Hahnemann's disciples met last ever in the Berkeley Lyceum Hall, in West Forty-fourth-st.
These followers of Homocopathy compose the Homocopathic Medical Society of the County of New-York, and they meet monthly for the discussion of topics affecting the practice of medicine. In the absence of Dr. A. B. Norton, the president of the society, who is III, Dr. J. B. Garrison presided. Dr. H. Worthington



DR. W. TOD HELMUTH.

Paige was secretary. The interest of the evening centred on a paper by William Tod Helmuth, on cused of using his official position to favor the railroad he is interested in. The Northern Pacific is not at all modest and it would, indoubtedly, with Mr. Villard as secretary of the Interior, ask him to grant them privileges which the company claims would prove to be of greater advantage to the community than to the company."

Mr. Noble, in speaking of the reports regarding Mr. Noble, in speaking of the reports regarding for the company chaines would not be be first medical school was established in 660 A. D., and women were admitted to study medicine in Japan, the doctor was first medical school was established in 660 A. D., and women were admitted to study medicine in Japan, the doctor was first medical school was established in 660 A. D., and women were admitted to study medicine in Japan, the doctor was first medical school was established in 660 A. D., and women were admitted to study medicine in Japan, the doctor was first medical school was established in 660 A. D., and women were admitted to study medicine in Japan, the doctor was first medical school was established in 660 A. D., and women were admitted to study medicine in Japan, the doctor was first medical school was established in 660 A. D., and women were admitted to study medicine in Japan, the doctor was first medical school was established in 660 A. D., and women were admitted to study medicine in Japan, the doctor was first medicine; Ancient and Modern." The poper read was a valuable one, giving a brief resume of the read was a valuable one, giving a brief resume of the read was a valuable one, giving a brief resume of the read was a valuable one, giving a brief resume of the read was a valuable one, giving a brief resume of the read was a valuable one, giving a brief resume of the read was a valuable one, giving a brief resume of the read was a valuable one, giving a brief resume of the read was a valuable one, giving a brief resume of the read was a valuable one, giving a brief resume of the read was a valuable one, giving a brief resume "Japanese Medicine; Ancient and Modern." The paper



said that from what he had seen the disease was caused from too much rice and similar food, and not afficient meat and fish. The paper was highly

sufficient meat and fish. The paper was many appreciated.

"The Finer Shades of Materia Medica" were them spoken of by Dr. M. Deschere, and Dr. B. G. Clark opened the discussion of it. Dr. Harriette C. Keatinge read a paper treating of "Women and their Diseases," and a similar paper on "The Question of Bicycle Riding for Women," written by Dr. Louise Lannon, was rend and discussed. A sum of money was reased to defray the funeral expenses of the late Dr. Amiel Dirix. a former member of the society, and the progress of the fund for a statue to Hahnemann was spiken of. The meeting adjourned at a late hour.

OBITUARY.

LOUIS JOHN JENNINGS.

London, Feb. 9.-The death is announced to-day of Louis John Jennings, Conservative Member of the House of Commons for Stockport.

Mr. Jennings, who was well known in the United States, was born in London in 1836. Between 1863 and 1868 he acted as special correspondent of "The London Times" in India and the United States. Later he became connected with "The New-York Times," and while acting as editor of that paper he was in-strumental in exposing and overthrowing the Tweel Ring. In 1876 Mr. Jennings left New-York and returned to England. Before he left he received a letter signed by Chester A. Arthur, who afterward Newport, R. I., in November, 1891.

Edward J. Woolsey said yesterlay that from a financial point of view he had come out of the divorce proceedings in a manner eminently satisfactory to him. Mrs. Woolsey received \$6,000 a factory to him. Mrs. Woolsey received \$6,000 a factory to him. would not forget his services to the community. In 1885 he stood for election in 85 ckiport and was returned; he was re-elected in 1886. He married in 1867 Madeline Louise, daughter of David M. Henriques, of New-York. After his return to London Mr. Jennings was for some time a correspondent of "The World," but of late years he was a cable correspondent of "The Herald," over the signature of "Member of Parliament." He was also connected with a London weekly journal. Mr. Jennings was the author of a number of works, including "Eighty Years of Republican Government in the United States" (1868), "Field Paths and Green Lanes (1877), "Rambles Among the Hills," (1880), "Mr. Gladstone, a Study," and "The Millionaire" (1883). He was the editor of the "Croker Fapers" (1884), and was some years a contributor to "The Quarterly Review." would not forget his services to the com-

Charles P. Friend, a well-known drygoods merchant of Jersey City, died at his home, at Wayne and Varick sts., yesterday, after a brief illness, from erysipelas. He was forty-three years old. His wife and two children survive him.

JOHN F. M'CARTHY, M. P.

London, Feb. 9 .- John F. McCarthy, Member of Parliament for Middle Tipperary, is dead. Mr. Mc-Carthy was a provision merchant. He was born in 1802 and was unmarried. He had taken an active 1802 and was unmarried. He had taken an active part in politics for a number of years and was elected in July last as an Anti-Parnellite, receiving 3,234 votes, to 887 for M. Conway, Parnellite, and 346 for Heaton Armstrong, Conservative.

THOMAS BISHOP.

Thomas Bishop, receiving teller of the National Bank of the Republic, died on Wednesday at his home, in Brooklyn, from cerebral hemorrage. He was seventy-one years old, and a native of England. He was with the bank for thirty-eight years. Mr. Bishop was a prominent Mason. His wife and four children survive him.

CHARLES EDWARD WREDE. Charles Edward Wrede, of No. 68 Hoboken-ave. Jersey City Heights, died on Wednesday night. He was forty-three years old. He was a member of many prominent societies in Jersey City, and was a capdidate for Alderman, but was defeated. Heart disease is supposed to have caused his death.

DR. ELHIU GEORGE COOK.

Dr. Ellhu George Cook died Wednesday at the Aber-Dr. Ellhu George Cook died Wednesday at the Aberdeen Hotel. He was born in Onelda County, New-York, on April 26, 1817. He studied medicine at the University of the City of New-York. He became a homocopathist, in 1844. He practised medicine successfully for many years in Buffalo and Chicago before coming to New-York. In 1843 he married Miss Susan S. Putnam, daughter of the late Stephen Putnam, of hautauqua County. He was an ardent Abolitionist and Republican and a friend of Horace Greeley. His last lilness was long and painful. He was extremely genial, and was beloved by all who knew him. He left a wife, two daughters and a son. His body will be taken to Buffalo for burial.

BOOK-STORE ETIQUETTE

From The Buffalo Courier.

One explanation of the habit acquired by clerks in bookstores of leaving customers to their own devices until such customers themselves break silence seems to be that a great many habitues of bookstores manifest symptoms of annoyance at clerical intrusion, wishing merely to look over the new books without interruption. When they wish to buy they say so. But nobody ever dreamed of a man's going into a drygoods store or grocery unless he wished to be waited on. With women it is even more so. From The Buffalo Courier.

